

### REMARKS

The present claims have been amended, as shown above. Support for this amendment is provided by the originally filed drawings, FIGS. 1-3.

1) The Examiner has rejected claims 1-4, 6-8, 15-19, and 21-23 under 35 U.S.C. 103 over Wolfson in view of Ha and in further view of Glover. Applicants respectfully urge that this ground of rejection has been overcome.

The present claims are amended herein, and now claim:

A multi-component electronic device which comprises:

- a) a display component, comprising a housing having an exterior surface; a microprocessor within the housing; a data memory within the housing, which data memory is electrically coupled to the microprocessor; a data display on the exterior surface of the housing, which data display is electrically coupled to the microprocessor and the data memory; and a first electrical connector coupled to the microprocessor, the data memory and the data display; and
- b) an input component, comprising a cartridge having an outer surface, a data input element on the outer surface of the cartridge; and a communications interface within the cartridge; wherein the cartridge comprises a second electrical connector, and which input component is matedly and removably attachable to the display component via the first electrical connector such that when the first electrical connector is attached to the second electrical connector, the outer surface of the input component is juxtaposed to the exterior surface of the display component *such that an outermost edge of the outer surface of the input component conforms to an outermost edge of the exterior surface of the display component*, wherein both the data input element and the communications interface are electrically connected to the microprocessor, and wherein the data input element is capable of inputting data into the microprocessor and the

communications interface is capable of transmitting data between the microprocessor and a telecommunications network.

The Examiner asserts that Wolfson teaches each feature of the present claims except for a data memory and display which are electrically coupled to a microprocessor, and an electrical connector coupled to the data memory and display. The Examiner thus cites Ha for teaching these features. The Examiner further agrees that Wolfson and Ha both fails to teach a component which is capable of transmitting data to a telecommunications network. Thus, the Examiner further cites Glover for teaching an internal modem.

While each of the cited references relate to attachment devices for PDA's and the like, Applicants submit that one skilled in the art would not have combined these references in an effort to formulate the presently amended claims. It is further submitted that the presently amended claims would still fail to be obviated by a hypothetical combination of these references.

Wolfson teaches a fold-up keyboard for attachment to a PDA or the like. It is urged that not only does Wolfson fail to disclose the features agreed to by the Examiner, but Wolfson also fails to teach an input device which is juxtaposed to the exterior surface of the PDA *such that an outermost edge of the outer surface of the input device conforms to an outermost edge of the exterior surface of the PDA*. This key feature of the presently amended claims is shown in FIG.1, wherein an outermost edge of the outer surface of the input component 11 conforms to an outermost edge of the exterior surface of the display component 3. In contrast, Wolfson shows a foldable keyboard 10 (see FIG.1) having a sleeve-like support element 32 which a PDA is slid into, in order to connect to a serial port 50. Wolfson *does not* show their foldable keyboard device as having *an outer surface with an outermost edge* which conforms to an outermost edge of the exterior surface of a PDA. Rather, their PDA is in contact with an *inner* surface of their support element 32.

The Examiner next cites Ha for teaching a device having a display component, a data memory, and a data display which are coupled to a microprocessor and an electrical connector. However, while these features may be taught by Ha, it is urged that one skilled in the art would not have been inspired to combine Ha with Wolfson in an effort to formulate the presently claimed invention. Ha relates to a game pad which is slidably attachable to a portable gaming device. As shown in FIG.1 of Ha, their game pad 10 has two handles 11 for joystick-like control during gaming applications. In contrast, Wolfson specifically states that they relate to a *keyboard* for personal digital assistants. Thus, it would not have been obvious for one skilled in the art to combine the gaming device game pad of Ha with the foldable keyboard of Wolfson in an effort to devise the present claims. In addition, Applicants further assert that Ha, like Wolfson, also fails to teach an input device which is juxtaposed to the exterior surface of their portable gaming device *such that an outermost edge of the outer surface of the input device conforms to an outermost edge of the exterior surface of the gaming device*. As shown in FIG.1 of Ha, their attachable game pad 10 has a mounting portion 13 which a gaming device 30 is slid into, in order to connect via serial connector 33. Thus, Ha does not show their game pad as having an *outer surface with an outermost edge* which conforms to an outermost edge of the exterior surface of their gaming device 30. Rather, their gaming device is in contact with an *inner* surface of their mounting portion 13. Furthermore, the Examiner concedes that even upon a combining of these two references, both Wolfson and Ha fail to disclose a communications interface capable of transmitting data between the microprocessor and a telecommunications network, as presently required.

The Examiner next cites Glover for teaching a keyboard device having a wireless modem component. While Glover does teach the presence of a modem within their keyboard, Applicants respectfully submit that the present claims would still fail to be obviated in view of the presently cited art. As stated above, the presently amended claims require that, when attached, the outer surface of the input component is juxtaposed to the exterior surface of the display component *such that an outermost edge of the outer surface of the input component conforms to an outermost edge of the exterior surface of the display component*. Such is not taught by Glover. Rather, Glover states in their disclosure that

their PDA 16 is "slid-into" a slot or opening in their housing. This is shown in their FIG.2 wherein a PDA 16 is clearly attached by sliding it into their sleeve-like keyboard device 18. Thus, Glover clearly does not show their keyboard 18 as having *an outer surface with an outermost edge* which conforms to an outermost edge of the exterior surface of a PDA. Rather, their PDA 16 is in contact with an *inner* surface of their keyboard device 18.

As stated above, none of the cited references teach or suggest the inventive two-component device wherein, when the first electrical connector is attached to the second electrical connector, the outer surface of the input component is juxtaposed to the exterior surface of the display component such that an outermost edge of the outer surface of the input component conforms to an outermost edge of the exterior surface of the display component. It is urged that one skilled in the art would not have been inspired to formulate the presently claimed invention upon combining three such references which each fail to disclose this key feature of the presently amended claims. Thus it is respectfully requested that the present 35 U.S.C. 103 rejection be withdrawn.

2) The Examiner has further rejected claims 5 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. 103 over Wolfson in view of Ha and Glover, and in further view of Glad. It is respectfully submitted that this ground of rejection has been overcome.

The Examiner takes the position that a combination of Wolfson, Ha, and Glover teaches every feature of the present claims, except for a touch screen. Thus, the Examiner cites Glad for teaching a device having a touchpad keyboard. While this feature is taught by Glad, Applicants urge that a combination of these four references *still* fails to obviate the presently amended claims.

The arguments against Wolfson, Ha, and Glover are repeated from above and apply equally here. Specifically, it is urged that *none* of the cited references teach or suggest an input device which is juxtaposed to the exterior surface of a display component *such that an outermost edge of the outer surface of the input device conforms to an outermost edge*

*of the exterior surface of the display component.* Furthermore, it is urged that one skilled in the art would not have been inspired to combine the teachings of Ha with those of Wolfson or Glover. Ha relates to a game pad for attachment to a portable gaming device. Again, Ha teaches game pad having two handles for joystick-like control during gaming applications. In contrast, Wolfson and Glover specifically relate to a *keyboard* for use with personal digital assistants. Thus, it would not have been obvious for one skilled in the art to combine the gaming device game pad of Ha with the keyboards of Wolfson or Glover in an effort to devise the present claims.

Regarding Glad, this reference discloses an attachable portable touchpad keyboard for attachment to a PDA device or the like. First, Applicants wish to point out that Glad's touchpad fails to include a second electrical connector as required by the present claims. Instead, Glad uses an external adaptor 12 which is *separate* from each of their touchpad 14 and their PDA 20, which adaptor is used to connect these two components. Furthermore, as shown in Glad's FIGS. 7 and 8, and particularly FIG. 11, a portion of the adaptor 12 is to be inserted within the touchpad, and a portion of the adaptor 12 is to be inserted into the PDA. However, a portion of the adaptor 12 will remain in place *in between* the touchpad and the PDA, thereby preventing the outer surface of the touchpad from being juxtaposed to the exterior surface of the PDA, as presently required. Still further, as shown in Glad's FIG. 6 and 7, the adaptor 12 is *angled* such that when the touchpad 14 and the PDA device 20 are attached via the adaptor 12, the touchpad 14 is *tilted* towards the PDA 20. As stated in Glad, this serves to form an angle of *less than 180 degrees* between the touchpad 14 and the PDA 20. Applicants submit that this teaches away from the presently amended claims, since Glad *does not show* at an outermost edge of the outer surface of the touch pad as conforming to an outermost edge of the exterior surface of the PDA. Instead, as shown in Glad's FIG. 6, the bottom of their PDA 20 is awkwardly situated adjacent to a *top corner* of the touchpad 14, and must be supported by support legs 16, 18, and 28.

For the above reasons, it is respectfully urged that the present claims fail to be obviated by a hypothetical combination of Wolfson, Ha, Glover, and Glad. In addition, the mere

fact that four separate references have been combined to support the examiner's finding of obviousness is, in itself, an indication of non-obviousness. Thus, it is respectfully requested that this rejection be withdrawn.

3) The Examiner has rejected claims 9-12 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. 103 over Wolfson in view of Glover. The Examiner asserts that one skilled in the art would have been inspired to devise the present invention upon a combined reading of these references. Applicants respectfully submit that this ground of rejection has been overcome.

The arguments against Wolfson and Glover are repeated from above and apply equally here. Specifically, Wolfson shows a foldable keyboard 10 (see FIG.1) having a sleeve-like support element 32 which a PDA is slid into, in order to connect to a serial port 50. Regarding Glover, it is specifically stated in their disclosure that their PDA 16 is "slid-into" a slot or opening in their housing. This is shown in their FIG.2 wherein a PDA 16 is clearly attached by sliding it into their sleeve-like keyboard device 18. Thus, it is again urged that neither reference teaches or suggests an input device which is juxtaposed to the exterior surface of a display component *such that an outermost edge of the outer surface of the input device conforms to an outermost edge of the exterior surface of the display component*. Applicants therefore submit that one skilled in the art would not have been motivated to create the presently claimed invention upon a review of two references which each lack this key feature. Thus, it is respectfully requested that the 35 U.S.C. 103 rejection be withdrawn in view of the instant amendment.

4) The Examiner has rejected claim 13 under 35 U.S.C. 103 over Wolfson in view of Glover and in further view of Glad. The Examiner asserts a combination of Wolfson and Glover teaches each feature of the present claims, except for a touch screen. Thus, the Examiner cites Glad for teaching a device having a touchpad keyboard. Applicants respectfully submit that such a combination would *still* fail to obviate the presently amended claims.

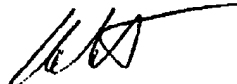
The arguments against Wolfson and Glover are repeated from above and apply equally here. For the reasons stated above, it is urged that neither reference teaches or suggests an input device which is juxtaposed to the exterior surface of a display component *such that an outermost edge of the outer surface of the input device conforms to an outermost edge of the exterior surface of the display component.*

Regarding Glad, it is again urged that this reference fails to teach several key features of the present invention. First, their touchpad fails to include a second electrical connector as required by the present claims. Instead, they use a *separate* external adaptor 12 to connect their touchpad to a PDA. Furthermore, as shown in Glad's FIGS. 7 and 8, and particularly FIG. 11, a portion of the adaptor 12 will remain in place *in between* the touchpad and the PDA when interconnected, thereby preventing the outer surface of the touchpad from being juxtaposed to the exterior surface of the PDA, as presently required. Still further, as shown in Glad's FIG. 6 and 7, the adaptor 12 is *angled* such that the touchpad 14 is *tilted* towards the PDA 20 at an angle of *less than 180 degrees* when connected. Thus, Glad teaches away from the presently amended claims, since they *do not show* at an outermost edge of the outer surface of the touch pad as conforming to an outermost edge of the exterior surface of the PDA. Rather, as shown in Glad's FIG. 6, the bottom of their PDA 20 is awkwardly situated adjacent to a *top corner* of the touchpad 14, and must be supported by support legs 16, 18, and 28.

Applicants therefore submit that one skilled in the art would not have been motivated to create the presently claimed invention upon a review of two references which each fail to teach key features of the presently amended claims. Thus, in view of the above arguments, it is respectfully requested that the 35 U.S.C. 103 rejection be withdrawn.

The undersigned respectfully requests re-examination of this application and believes it is now in condition for allowance. Such action is requested. If the examiner believes there is any matter which prevents allowance of the present application, it is requested that the undersigned be contacted to arrange for an interview which may expedite prosecution.

Respectfully submitted,



Richard S. Roberts  
Reg. No. 27,941  
P.O. Box 484  
Princeton, New Jersey 08542  
(609) 921-3500  
Date: April 24, 2006

I hereby certify that this paper is being facsimile transmitted to the Patent and Trademark Office (FAX No. 571-273-8300) on April 24, 2006.



Richard S. Roberts  
Reg. No. 27,941